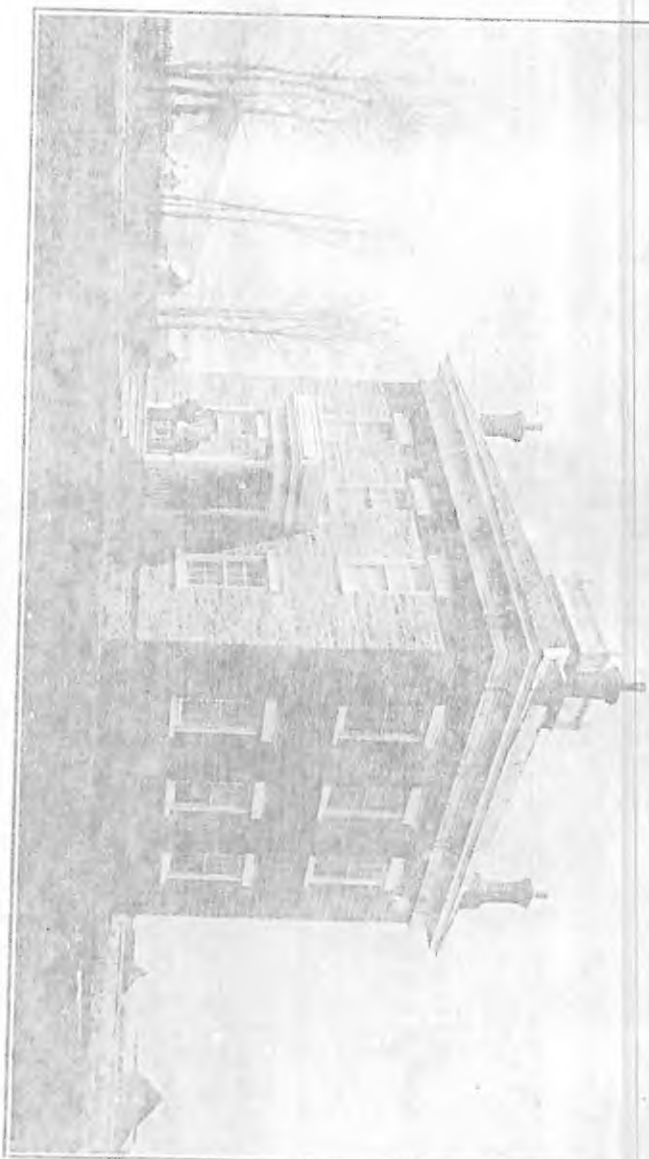
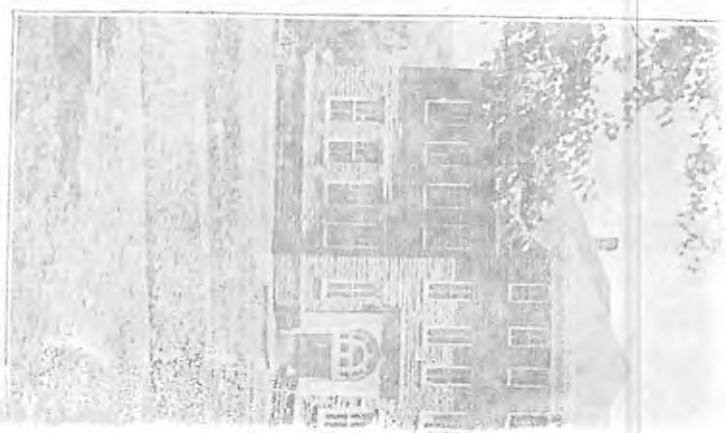


Heber City.



The Court House.



The North School.

in a matter of dispute among
 dents of this and Summit coun-
 at from the best information
 obtain, it is the ranch now
 y John O'Driscoll, situated on
 side of Provo river at the
 of the Kanab valley. If
 true, which we believe there
 abt, the clause reading "thence
 Provo river" should read
 southeasterly to Provo river"
 ically describe the boundary

In 1862, according to Crook's Journal,
 near the site of the present bridge on
 the Park City road, about six miles
 north of Heber. We can find no ac-
 count of this bridge in the minutes
 of the county court.

While the daily lives of the people
 were anything but luxurious during
 these primitive times, they had their
 pleasant side. The houses were most-
 ly built of logs with dirt roof, the
 floor of solid earth, and doors and
 windows were heavier not enjoyed
 by all the inhabitants by a long way
 Chinneys were built principally of
 sand rock with wide open fireplaces,
 where, on the cold winter evenings
 the fire crackled and sparkled, light-
 ing up with a ruddy glow the rudely fur-
 nished interior. This in many in-
 stances being the only light available.
 Slaves were articles of furniture
 scarcely heard of in those days. Many
 were unable to afford the luxury of a
 log house, and lived in shacks. Still

they were of the very best we can
 hardly lay claim, but they were the
 best the people and the conditions of
 the country could afford. Our teach-
 ers were the best that could be pro-
 cured. We are willing to admit that
 they were usually non-graduates, and
 as a rule, were not well up in scien-
 tific, psychological pedagogy, as the
 term is understood today. The three
 It's was the principal curriculum of
 daily study, and was often carried to
 a high degree of imperfection. But
 we must remember that good schools
 were the rare exception from one end
 of the territory to the other.

This condition existed, not so much
 from a lack of interest or want of de-
 sire for education, but more from a
 lack of opportunity and a realization
 of its importance and the fact that
 few communities were sufficiently
 large to support first class schools.
 Another thing that retarded the ad-
 vance of rural schools was the fact that

Y. Witt served as Probate
 in this county from this date
 first day of June, 1888, when
 succeeded by Abram Hatch.
 Judge Witt's administration
 e affairs, occurred the most
 id perhaps the most import-
 as in the history of this coun-
 during this time, that the
 war occurred which many
 habitants of this county re-
 to this day, with a thrill of
 at. It was also during this

cept such as nature provided. To re-
 live the situation in this respect a
 tannery was started here at an early
 date with John Blair as manager. This
 institution did a good business here
 and provided footwear for the settlers
 until such time as this necessary arti-
 cle could be supplied from other
 sources. The old tannery building is
 still standing, but has been out of com-
 mission for the past thirty or forty
 years.

It is said that "man is a bundle of
 habits." This is no doubt true and
 a community is a bundle of customs.
 Customs are formed from the laws of
 a country and the lives and environ-
 ment of its people. The customs on
 a people change as their laws change,
 as their daily lives change, as their
 surroundings change. This has been
 the history of the human family from
 its earliest inception.

Since the early settlement of Provo
 the early settlement of Provo

The laws of our state at the
 were quite different in many re-
 to what they are today. The
 courts, consisting of the
 judge and three selectmen,
 ly constituted and consid-
 erations of the people of
 spective counties, and the
 and duties not being de-
 by the legislature, the
 most unlimited power
 counties and the prob-
 them as the source
 head of everything of
 not directly under
 pervision of the c-
 ties.

Probate courts
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 by the techni-
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